

Causes, course, consequences of the Protestant Reformation

Causes	Course of Events	Consequences
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renaissance emphasis on secularism, individualism and humanism Monarchy challenges to papal authority Prior heresies Printing press Nationalism v. Christendom Resentment about paying church taxes (tithe) Sale of indulgences Corruption, wealth and hypocrisy in the church Age of Exploration Plague 	<p>1517 – Martin Luther and <i>95 Theses</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salvation only through faith in God's mercy; Church taught faith and good works were needed All teachings should be based on the Bible, not tradition and pope All people with faith were equal and could interpret the Bible <p>1524 – Peasants' Revolt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peasants demanding an end to feudal dues and esp. serfdom roamed Germany and burned and looted monasteries and churches Luther was horrified and wrote to the princes in Germany to crush the revolt – princes became Lutherans, some out of piety, others out of desire to seize church land, property and authority Civil war between HRE Charles V and princes breaks out and lasts until 1547. <p>1529 – Reformation Parliament in England</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parliament legalized Henry's divorce and remarriage 1534 – Act of Supremacy Henry closes the monasteries and seizes church land and wealth Elizabeth creates a moderate church combining features of both Protestantism and RC – the Church of England <p>1536 – John Calvin <i>Institutes of the Christian Religion</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Predestination; theocracy John Knox and Presbyterians; Calvin adopted by many others in Europe <p>Anabaptists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Radicals" who believed child baptisms were invalid as well as (after the PR) any RCC baptism Among the leading elements of Anabaptist theology were that baptism to be administered to believers only (believer's baptism); mass is not a sacrifice, but a memorial of the death of Christ (symbolism); the bread and wine should be broken with baptized believers only (restricted communion); Christians should be separated from the world (religious separation); Christians should not make an oath, accept the office of magistrate, exercise self-defense or go to war (separation of church & state); and they regarded true religious reform as involving social improvement. 	<p>Counterreformation/Catholic Reformation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ignatius Loyola and Society of Jesus (Jesuits) Paul III <ol style="list-style-type: none"> reformed sale of indulgences Inquisition Council of Trent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council of Trent <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Church's interpretation of the Bible was final faith and good works needed for salvation Bible and tradition were equally important in guiding Christian life indulgences were valid expressions of faith, but false selling of indulgences were banned <p>1555 - Peace of Augsburg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> religion of each German state was determined by the religion of its ruler <p>1559 - Index of Forbidden Books</p>